THE

Caledonian Mercury

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A COLLECTION AND ABRIDGEMENT
OF
Celebrated Criminal Trials in Scotland,
From A. D. 1536 to 1784.
WITH HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL REMARKS.
By HUGO ARNOT, Eſq; Advocate.

The great number of the Subſcribers—the incompleteneſs of their deſignations, and the uncertainty as to their places of abode, lay the Author under the neceſſity of requeſting that Subſcribers will ſend for their copies to his houſe, Princes's Street, or to the ſhop of Mr William Gibb, bookſeller, Parliament Houſe, where receipts are left for the price; and that nobody will pay their ſubſcriptions to any chairman, porter, &c. without getting a receipt ſigned by the Author.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

THE Clerk of the Peace gives this intimation, That he has received a new Commiſſion of the Peace for that county, which will be produced at Forfar, on Thurſday the 1ſt day of September next, when the Noblemen and Gentlemen may have an opportunity to accept. A Liſt of the Names of the Noblemen and Gentlemen in the Commiſſion may be ſeen in the Sheriff-Clerk's Office in Forfar, the Town-Clerk's Office in Dundee, and with the Clerk of the Peace at Brechin.

STOLEN OR STRAYED

FROM a Park at the Mains of Balindarg, in the neighbourhood of Forfar, Kirriemuir, and Glammis, upon Thurſday the 11th inſtant, a Handſome BROWN HORSE, about four years old, in good condition, and of a pretty ſtout make, betwixt 14 and 15 hands high, with a neck rather thick, and few white hairs in his forehead; His tail nicked, with a long rump, but which he does not carry well.

Any perſon who can give information, ſo as to lead to a diſcovery, by applying to William Badenach merchant in Glammis, or to Meſſrs Badenach and Duncan, merchants, Dundee, will be handſomely rewarded, and all expences paid.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THESE are to intimate to all the Creditors of JOHN EASTON Maſon at Carronſhore, and ALEXANDER EASTON Diſtiller at Seabeggs, that at a meeting of a number of their Creditors, held upon Saturday the 13th current, it was unanimouſly agreed, that a meeting of the Creditors of the ſaid John and Alexander Eaſtons ſhould be held within the houſe of Mrs Campbell vintner at Carron, upon Saturday next the 20th of Auguſt inſtant, at 12 o'clock mid-day, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee, and ſettling other buſineſs relative to the funds; and as buſineſs of importance is then to be taken under the conſideration of the Creditors, it is requeſted the whole Creditors will attend.

ALEX. M'ARRA, Factor.

Direct for St PETERSBURGH,
BETSEY AND BROTHERS,
(A New Ship)
DAVID WISHART Maſter,

WILL be ready to ſail from Leith, 23d Auguſt. She ſails remarkably faſt, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Peter and Francis Forreſter, and Company, Leith—— Who have for ſale, FLAX, HEMP, ASHES, TALLOW, and IRON.

AT LONDON,
THE LOVELY MARY,
RICHARD GARDNER (for William Beatſon) Maſter,
Lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, add all places adjacent, and will ſail the 27th current.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the New-England Coffeehouſe, Threadneedle ſtreet, by the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ſhip.

For Charleſtown, in South Carolina State,
AT KINCARDINE,
The ROBERT and MARY,

A new Brig now fitting out with all expedition, and will be ready to take in goods by the 20th of this month, intends to be at Leith the 15th of September to call for goods and paſſengers, to ſail from thence the 20th, wind and weather ſerving. As the ſhip is built on purpoſe for the trade, paſſengers may depend on being well accommodated.

For freight or paſſage apply to the owner Robert Hutchiſon at Kincardine, or the following gentlemen, Mr James Izett, Bridge-Street, Edinburgh; Mr John Learmonth, merchant, Leith; Mr John Dalgliesh, merchant, Bo-neſs, or Mr Alexander Duncanſon, clerk to the Carron Company, Grangemouth, or Scalock. Letters addreſſed to any of the above will be properly attended to.

The owner wants a number of Mechanics of all ſorts to indent for Carolina, and will give good encouragement to thoſe having good recommendations.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,
The Ship MARGARET,
ARCHIBALD BOGG Maſter,

NOW ready to take goods on board, at Greenock; and will be clear to ſail by the 5th of September next.

The Margaret has good accommodation for paſſengers, and her time of ſailing may be depended on.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Alexander Houſton and Company in Glaſgow, or Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, in Greenock. Aug. 6. 1785.

FOR SALE,
THE SLOOP ELISABETH,

Six years old, plantation built, 45 tons burden more or leſs; drawing from five to ſix feet water when fully loaded, as ſhe preſently lies in the harbour of Leith.

The inventory, and particulars to be known by application to Gavin Kemp merchant in Leith, or to Captain Stevenſon on board.

EXTRACT *from the caſe of* GEORGE CUMMING, *Writer in Edinburgh, for the murder of Patrick Falconer, ſoldier in Lord Lindeſay's regiment, A. D.* 1695, *in* ARNOT'S CRIMINAL TRIALS, *p.* 172. §. *ult. et ſeq.*

THE Jury returned this verdict: "They, all in one "voice, find proven, that ſome words falling out be-"tween George Cumming the *pannel*(*a*) and three ſoldiers, in the "Weſt Port, in the month of Sep[illegible], the ſoldiers drew "their bayonets, and advanced to the ſaid George, who, when "the ſoldiers were within the length of his ſword, drew the "ſame, and, defending himſelf, Patrick Falconer, one of the "three ſoldiers, was killed; whereby the aſſize finds the pan-"nel guilty of manſlaughter." The Court ſentenced THE PRISONER TO BE HANGED, AND HIS PERSONAL ESTATE TO BE FORFIETED.

To condemn an innocent man to death, by the ſentence, and forms of law, has ever been looked upon as one of the greateſt moral evils. From the general averſion of mankind to inflict undeſervedly the pain, and, what is infinitely worſe, the ignominy of a public death, I hope it is a caſe which has rarely happened, except through the bloody miniſters of clerical ſuperſtition, and imperial power; the laſt of which makes a ſport of life and liberty; while the firſt claims a ſtill wider dominion, over life, liberty, and underſtanding; over liberty not only of *action*, but of *thought*.

To maintain that there is no difference, in the degree of moral turpitude, between a deliberate murder, and a rencounter originating from ſudden provocation and terminating in death, is to contradict the perceptions of the underſtanding, and the feelings of the heart: And it does not appear, that, in this article, the old law of Scotland was repugnant to our judgment or our feelings. The abſurd propoſition, that there is no diſtinction between murder and manſlaughter, between deliberate aſſaſſination and killing of a ſuddenty, appears to be of no older date than the reſtoration. At that period our courts of law became highly tyrannical; and thoſe which poſſeſſed a criminal juriſdiction diſplayed what, indeed, was no novelty in this country, a very ſanguinary ſpirit. A celebrated lawyer *b*, who ſcrupled not to ſacrifice abilities and principle at the ſhrine of deſpotiſm, has left a ſpecimen of his attempt entirely to ſet aſide trial *c* by jury. The mode of proceedings in our criminal courts, in the tyrannical and turbulent reign of Charles II. by the addreſs of the king's counſel, underwent a material innovation. In our records previous to this æra, juries are found to have returned a general verdict of *guilty*, or *not guilty*; the words of ſtile were, "*ſylit culpable and con-*"*victt*," or, "*clean and acquit.*" But, after the reſtoration, proſecutions became ſo frequent againſt rebels, covenanters, and attendants upon conventicles, that it was matter of difficulty to get a jury to find a verdict againſt a ſtate criminal, particularly an attendant upon conventicles. His Majeſty's Advocate, to evade this reluctance, fell upon a device which almoſt totally annihilated the powers and purpoſes of a jury. It was, to introduce a doctrine, that, in no caſe whatever, the jury had a right to exerciſe their judgment upon any point, except the evidence relating to the different facts charged in the indictment: That, in every caſe, they were to decide merely upon the fact; and that it was the province of the judges to determine the import of their verdict, in the ſcale of guilt, from a capital crime down to pure innocence: That, therefore, it was the buſineſs of the jury not to find *guilty* or *not guilty*, but *proved*, or *not proved*; and to apply ſuch findings to the diſſerent charges, trifling or important, exhibited in the indictment.

The lawyers for the Crown deviſed another expedient which degraded juryman from the *palladium* of liberty, to a ſenſeleſs inſtrument of tyranny; an expedient which veſted the power of convicting in the judges, when the jury doubted not only of the *criminality of the fact*, but even of the *fact itſelf*. For this purpoſe they drew up their indictments very circumſtantially, not only ſtating the crime, but alſo the minute facts, trifling or important, from which they inferred the priſoners guilt; and, upon theſe indictments, the Court uſed to pronounce an interlocutor, finding either the crime in general, or the facts and circumſtances ſpecially libelled, relevant to infer the pains of law. When it was ſuſpected that a jury would ſcruple to find a crime in general proved, they were required to return a *ſpecial verdict*. Accordingly, they were often weak enough to return a verdict finding proved a long chain of circumſtances ſpecified in the indictment, leaving it entirely in the breaſt of the judges to determine whether theſe circumſtances did eſtabliſh the fact libelled.

Thus, in the trial of Robert Carmichael ſchoolmaſter, for the murder of one of his ſcholars, a ſon of Douglas of Dornock, it was proved that the boy was in perfect health at two in the afternoon, when he went to ſchool, and that before three he was carried out of it dead. It was found by the jury, that the priſoner did three times ſucceſſively make the deceaſed be held up, and ſeverely laſhed him on the back and hips, "and in "rage and fury, did drag him from his deſk, and did beat him "with his hand upon the head and back, with heavy and ſore "ſtrokes, and after he was out of his hands he immediately "died." That, after the boy's death, the ſide of his head was ſwelled, and there were livid marks on it; and the mark of many ſtripes on his back and thighs.—Although theſe circumſtances, as well as a rattling noiſe in his breaſt upon the third beating, and a good quantity of blood being found under his body after death, (which had iſſued from the ſtripes on his back,) afford complete conviction *d* that he died of the beating; yet the lenity of this Court in this inſtance ſeemed to increaſe with the barbarity of the criminal, for they only ſentenced him—*to receive ſeven ſtripes, and to be baniſhed Scotland for life e.*

It is obvious, that, from the moment theſe iniquitous doctrines were acquieſced in, the *palladium of liberty* was gone. *Facts* might be charged, of which the guilt, or degree of guilt, depended ſolely upon the *intention* which directed them. A fact might be indiſputable; yet the intention of the accuſed might be juſtifiable, or at leaſt might not amount to the degree of criminality charged in the indictment; yet by this doctrine the jury would be mere cyphers, the Court alone would decide.—Facts of the moſt criminal nature, circumſtances trifling or indifferent, might be blended in one indictment; and in ſuch a caſe, a *ſpecial verdict* would leave the priſoner at the mercy of the Court, which it is the grand purpoſe of trial by jury to prevent.—I have diſcovered an inſtance of the Court's actually taking advantage of a circumſtance of this ſort. In the trial of Captain Douglas, and two other men, for committing a rape on Chriſtian Davidſon *f*, the jury found 'the io-'lent raviſhing Chriſtian Davidſon, *or being art and part* 'thereof, *not proven.*' But found, that, on the night libelled, Captain Douglas left, for three quarters of an hour, a company with which he was drinking; and that, on his return, he told the company, when challenged for his abſence, *ut virginem deflorarſet*, and ſhowed hie knee dirted with mud.—The Court fined him in 300 merks.——There is another caſe in which the jury made an abſolute ſurrender of their privileges. In the trial of Marion Lawſon for child-murder, they found the priſoner *not guilty, in reſpect of no probation g*; but in reſpect of the *preſumptions, remit the priſoner to the conſideration of the Court.*—The Court ſentenced her to be whipped and baniſhed.

In this caſe of Cumming, there were no circumſtances to entitle the court to pronounce upon the priſoner the *poena ordinaria*, the ordinary penalty of murder. The verdict of the jury ſet forth, that ſome words fell out between the priſoner and the ſoldiers; but did not find who gave riſe to the verbal injury. But, ſuppoſing the opprobrious expreſſions uſed by the priſoner to have proceeded from mere wantonneſs, I apprehend it did not entitle three men, with drawn ſwords or bayonets, to aſſault one. And it cannot be maintained, without the height of abſurdity, that this one, even after having uſed inſolent language, was to ſtand tamely, and have his throat cut for his impertinence. The jury found that the priſoner, *in defending himſelf, killed the deceaſed*: The Court condemned the priſoner; *therefore, the Court condemned a man to be hanged for defending himſelf.* The ſame judges who ſat on that trial *h* pronounced the dreadful doom on the youth, who atoned with his blood, for entertaining, on religious matters, opinions diſſonant from thoſe of the times.

How juries came to recover their dignity and importance, will be ſeen in the ſubſequent trial of Carnegie of Finhaven.

f Records of Juſticiary, 8. 22. 23. Feb. 1697.
g Rec. of Juſt. 1ſt Aug. 1662.
h With the exception of James Falconer, Lord Phesilo, who ſat not on the trial of Aikenhead. Thomas Aikenhead, a young man of about twenty years of age, who was tried, condemned, and executed, for denying the Trinity, and the authority of the ſcriptures, and for maintaining the eternity of the world. See *infra* Blaſphemy, Aikenhead.

a Priſoner.
b Sir George Mackenzie. Arnot's Hiſt. of Edinburgh, p. 149.
c Mackenzie's Criminals, tit. *Aſſizes.*
d The body of the deceaſed was not opened.
e Records of Juſticiary, January 15. 16. 19. 1700,

LONDON.

The Dutch mails received yeſterday at the Poſt Office, and dated the 5th inſtant, give the following account of what paſſed at Vienna, at the interview between the Emperor and the Dutch Plenipo.

After having gone through the previous ceremony of explaining to the Prime Miniſter Prince Kaunitz their full powers, their Excellencies Comte de Wratislaw and Baron Van Leyden, were admitted to the Imperial preſence, when the former delivered himſelf in the following words:

SIRE,

"We have the honour to offer to your Imperial and Royal Majeſty, the ſentiments of the high regard, attachment, and requeſt, which their High Mightineſſes ever entertained for the auguſt family; but particularly for the ſacred perſon of your Majeſty; ſentiments from which they have never deviated. We are directed to render new aſſurances thereof to your Majeſty, and in acquitting ourſelves of this our duty, we have the honour to give the utmoſt certitude that their High Mightineſſes could not ſee, without emotion and concern, the very appearance of coolneſs which threatened an interruption of that friendſhip and bleſſed harmony which have at times ſubſiſted between your Imperial Majeſty and the Republic—That their High Mightineſſes never could harbour the moſt diſtant intention of giving offence to your Imperial and Royal Majeſty, or inſulting your flag, ſince it remains a fact, that they have made it their buſineſs, through the whole tenor of their conduct, and in their ſucceſſive circumſtances, to ſquare all ſuch meaſures as their ſecurity, uncontrovertible rights, and their dignity, enforced by the regard and conſideration to which your Majeſty is entitled. That their High Mightineſſes are moſt ardently deſirous to reſtore quickly that harmony ſo unluckily interrupted, and to fix it upon the firmeſt baſis: their intention having always been to treat your ſubjects in the ſame manner as they act by their own——That after their expreſſing their real ſentiments, their High Mightineſſes flatter themſelves, that aſſurances, ſo uneqnivocal, will already demonſtrate the abſolute impoſſibility of their having been guilty of any inſulting views, with which they may have been unjuſtly charged; but which the regard they profeſs for your Imperial and Royal Majeſty, would never permit them to admit of.

"It is in conſequence of theſe their real ſentiments, Sire, that the firſt and primary wiſh of their High Mightineſſes, is for the reſtoration of the good underſtanding between your Majeſty and them, which they warmly hope will be affected under the auſpices of a Monarch, who, by the moſt endearing tie, is the friend and ally of your Imperial and Royal Majeſty. Happy event, which cannot take place too ſoon for the wiſhes of their High Mightineſſes, who never did, nor at any time will, vary in the juſt value at which they have always rated the friendſhip and good-will of your Imperial Majeſty towards the Republic."

To this the Emperor was pleaſed to give the following anſwer:

"I am greatly pleaſed that the States-General by deputing you, Gentlemen, have taken a ſtep, which I had inſiſted upon as a preliminary to any accommodation. I ſhall immediately ſend orders to my Ambaſſador at Verſailles, to reſume the negociations under the mediation of the King of France, my ally and brother-in-law; and I make no doubt but a ſpeedy concluſion will effectually prevent the diſagreeable conſequences inſeparable from further delays."

From the London Papers, Auguſt 11.

Preſbourgh, July 20. Laſt Monday the ſky was at ſeveral times ſo obſcured as to reſemble the darkneſs of the night.—Each of theſe kind of eclipſes was followed by a more violent torrent of rain than can be remembered; and during theſe deluges, the thunder and lightning were truly dreadful.

Paris, July 31. The ſhips l'Aſtrolabe and la Bouſſolle, going out upon diſcoveries, quitted the road of Breſt on the 22d with a favourable wind.

From the JAMAICA ROYAL GAZETTE.

Kingſton, May 31. Although no accounts had been received which could be entirely depended on from the Muſquito ſhore, reſpecting the progreſs of the diſpute with the Spaniards, but ſuch as involved us in thick clouds and darkneſs, yet we have now the ſatisfaction to aſſure the public, from indiſputable authority, that a kind of treaty has been actually brought to perfection between the Engliſh and Spaniſh commanding officers, who had a meeting for that purpoſe in the town of Truxillo, which ſtipulates that the Engliſh ſettlers ſhall remain in quiet and peaceable poſſeſſion of the country for two years to come, and that in the mean time proper meaſures ſhall be uſed by both parties to accelerate the concluſion of a ſpecial treaty between the courts of London and Madrid, for the final adjuſtment of every difference reſpecting the claims of either power to the territory in that quarter of the world.

The ſhip Diligence, Captain Hay, which arrived on Sunday laſt from Anamaboe with upwards of 400 ſlaves, was overtaken on her paſſage about two degrees to the ſouthward of the Line with a dreadful thunder ſtorm, in which a moſt awful flaſh of lightning ſtruck the fore-top-gallant maſt, which immediately fell upon deck, and killed eight of the ſlaves; ſeventeen others were ſo fatally wounded that they died in a ſhort time afterwards.

Kingſton, June 18. The French Governor of Hiſpaniola has lately publiſhed an edict, prohibiting the importation of ſpermaceti candles and flour, in foreign bottoms, into any of the harbours of that iſland under the dominion of his maſter, on pain of confiſcation of both veſſel and cargo. This edict is very ſevere and peremptory, and ſeveral Americans have already felt its utmoſt force. The exportation of ſugar from thar iſland in foreign veſſels is alſo prohibited under the ſame penalty.

A letter from Auguſta, in Georgia, dated April 7, ſays, a vaſt number of our ſettlers are removing to the Miſſiſſippi, in conſequence of the Spaniards having delivered up the Natchez to our State; our Governor has ſent forces to garriſon it.

Amidſt the diſtractions which reign in the middle ſtates, the liberty of the preſs ſeems to be aſſerted in the moſt unequivocal manner: witneſs the following paragraph from the Independent Gazetteer of April 2. publiſhed at Philadelphia:

"A correſpondent begs leave to obſerve, that the wicked, ungrateful, and abominable policy of the preſent aſſembly, bears a ſtrong reſemblance to the infatuated conduct of the Court of Great Britain at the beginning of the late war. Both impoſed taxes on a people who were not repreſented, both violated and deſtroyed charters, which in all free countries are conſidered as ſacred as private property, both treated petitions for a redreſs of grievances with the ſame inſolence, neglect, and contempt, and both will probably experience a convulſion that will ſhake the Empire to the very centre."

LONDON, *Aug.* 11.

[illegible] from Sir Robert Keith, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Vienna. The meſſenger left that city about ſeventeen days ago. The Dutch Noblemen deputed by the States-General to confer with the Emperor, and finally to adjuſt the matter in diſpute between the Houſe of Auſtria and the Republic, were arrived; and had twice viſited, and been viſited by, the Britiſh Ambaſſador, who, as Envoy Plenipotentiary from the King of Great Britain, who is profeſſedly one of the mediators in this buſineſs, was preſent at the firſt preſentation of theſe Commiſſioners at the palace of Joſeph the Second.

The laſt advices received from the Continent mention, that ſome great plan is in agitation between the Empreſs and the Emperor, in conſequenee of which, couriers are continually paſſing between the two courts; but every thing is conducted with ſuch ſecrecy, that all conjectures on the ſubject are uncertain. The moſt probable event ſeems to be an approaching rupture with the Turks, which it is ſaid will begin with an early campaign next ſpring; but there are alſo rumours of exchange and alterations among ſome of the German Princes, which, as they will increaſe the ſtrength of the Emperor, are looked on with a jealous eye by the King of Pruſſia, who, it is believed, already thinks him too powerful for the peace of the Empire, and therefore is making an immediate addition to his army.

A private letter from Liſbon adviſes, that the Queen of Portugal, with the unanimous concurrence of her Council, had diſpatched a light frigate to Fernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, to ſtop, if poſſible, the ſailing of the annual fleet which uſually arrives about the beginning of October, laden with gold, ſilver, diamonds, and other precious ſtones; deer, elk, tyger, buffalo, &c. ſkins, dreſſed in the hair, medicinal drugs, dye ſtuffs, chocolate, coffee, cotton, ſugars, and tobacco. The gazette which firſt announced this intelligence aſſigns no reaſon for theſe extraordinary orders; but it is no leſs certain that the packet has ſailed with her Majeſty's inſtructions to the Commodore on that ſtation, and that the whole city ſeemed in great confuſion when the letter came away, which is dated the 12th of July.

We are aſſured, that there is now in London, a Spaniſh American of great conſequence, and poſſeſſed of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who aſpires to the glory of being the deliverer of his country. He is a man of ſublime views and penetrating underſtanding, ſkilled in the antient and modern languages, converſant in books, and acquainted with the world. He has devoted many years to the ſtudy of general politics; the origin, the progreſs, and the determination of the different ſpecies of governments; the circumſtances that combine and retain multitudes of mankind in political ſocieties; and the cauſes by which theſe ſocieties are diſſolved and ſwallowed up by others. This gentleman, having viſited every province in North America, came to England, which he regards as the mother country of liberty, and the ſchool for political knowledge. The purſuit he is ſaid to be engaged in, calls for the good wiſhes of every friend to freedom.

The Spaniards have at laſt pacified the Algerines, and concluded with that petty ſtate a moſt ignominious peace, which they have been obliged to purchaſe with a conſiderable ſum of money, and a large quantity of naval and military ſtores, which perhaps in a ſhort time may be uſed againſt themſelves. While the Spaniſh Commiſſioners were negociating the above peace, the Venetians, Danes, and Swedes ſent their annual tribute to them. The former paid theirs in hard money, the two latter chiefly in naval ſtores, &c. A ſhort time before, an Engliſh and Dutch ſhip carried to Algiers their tributes alſo, conſiſting of great guns and ammunition, which were ſent under the name of a preſent to the Dey, but are as complete a badge of ſubjection as ever one ſtate gave to another, though, perhaps, the value may not be very conſiderable.

In the time of Oliver Cromwell's uſurpation, when the Algerines had taken ſome Engliſh ſhips becauſe the uſual preſents had not been ſent them, a fleet of men of war was fitted out under the command of Blake, who ſo effectually bombarded Algiers and Tunis, that he almoſt reduced them to aſhes, and the Dey was glad to make great ſubmiſſions to ſettle the diſpute, which has to this day made them more afraid of the Engliſh than of any other nation.

A remonſtrance has lately been preſented to the Houſe of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, ſigned by a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, charging that and former Aſſemblies with violating the conſtitution in numerous inſtances which they recapitulate, and demanding a reſtitution of the powers and rights, which for ſeveral years paſt they ſay they have been and now are deprived of, bye laws, framed in direct contradiction to the conſtitution.

A ſpeedy conveyance of the mails through the kingdom is no doubt very deſirable; but it muſt very greatly hurt the feelings of every humane perſon, to reflect, that it is done by the extreme ſufferings of thouſands of the moſt noble, willing, and generous animals of tha brute creation, who, in conſequence of it, are moſt cruelly whipped and run to death. The buſineſs might be as conveniently done by allowing more time, and without marking our at preſent too prevailing vice of ſporting with the feelings of other creatures.

Yeſterday the Ruſſian Company, and ſeveral of the principal Ruſſian merchants, gave an entertainment at the London Tavern to his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, and divers of the nobility.

Yeſterday, came on at the Eaſt India Houſe, Leadenhall-ſtreet, the election for a Director of the Eaſt India Company, in the room of William Mills, Eſq; who was diſqualified; when Charles Mills, Eſq; was choſen without oppoſition.

A prodigious increaſe of trade is projected by the Eaſt India Company. In the two laſt years, thirteen, and twenty-five ſhips, have been ſent from this country; but next year it is propoſed that the Company's equipment ſhall be extended to thirty-ſix ſhips, twenty-five of which are deſtined for China, or the tea trade:—an accumulation which muſt aſtoniſh our envious neighbours, and be attended with the moſt happy conſequences to the trade of this nation!

The India Company have hitherto ſupplied but a trifling ſhare of the teas conſumed in this iſland; and this has been ſolely owing to the exceſſive high duties on that article. But now Great Britain has wiſely reformed her policy, no longer ſuffering her duties to diſcourage the purchaſe of this article of the licenſed dealers of our own country.

There have been eleven meſſengers to and from Paris ſince Thurſday laſt; this certainly indicates ſomething more between the two Crowns than what has hitherto reached the public ear. *Eng. Chron.*

Orders are gone down from the Admiralty for putting in commiſſion ſix additional ſhips of the line, four at Portſmouth and two at Plymouth, which are to be fitted and manned with all expedition.

This morning a preſs gang paraded on Tower Hill, with colours flying and muſic, where they picked up ſeveral able ſeamen as volunteers for the King's ſervice.

This day's Portſmouth letters mention two houſes of rendezvous for enliſting volunteers for the ſea ſervice being opened there; but that the officers, according to their inſtructions, engage only the beſt ſeamen.

Yeſterday morning General Conway ſet off for his government of the iſland of Jerſey, to take a view of the ſtate of the fort and fortification: there, in order for giving the neceſſary directions for repairs.

The French Ambaſſador has left a *charge des affaires*; nor is there any thing ſingular in his departure without a *conje.*—He is merely gone for the recovery of his health; and there is nothing in his jaunt to Spa, more than in his jaunt to Bath, though, perhaps, he may never return in the quality of Ambaſſador. His illneſs will occaſion his recal.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 6.

"Count D'Adhemar arrived yeſterday from London, and immediately went to pay his reſpects to his Majeſty and the Court. We learn, that this miniſter has not been able to ſettle the buſineſs on which he was particularly ſent to England, reſpecting the regulations of commerce between the two kingdoms. Mr Crawford is ſtill here."

PRICE OF STOCKS, AUGUST 11.

Bank Stock, 120½.	Short Ann. 1778, 12½ a 7-16ths.
5 per cent. Ann. 91⅛ a ⅞.	3 per cent. Old Ann. 57⅛ a ¼.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777 75⅜ a ⅞.	India Bonds, unpaid, 15 prem.
3 per cent. con. 57⅞ a 58.	Navy Bills, 5 diſc.
3 per cent. red. 58⅜ a ½.	Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 13 s. 6 d. a 14 s.
Long Ann. 17 13-16ths a ¾.	

WIND AT DEAL, AUGUST 9. W. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 11.

"Their Majeſties are at preſent at Windſor, as no Court will be held at St James's till Wedneſday next, owing to the anniverſary of the Prince of Wales's birth-day, which will be celebrated at Windſor with every mark of ſplendour ſuitable to the dignity of the heir apparent of the Crown of Great Britain.

"The Princeſs Elizabeth, who has lately been much indiſpoſed, in conſequence of eating muſhrooms, is now perfectly recovered.

"His Majeſty's indiſpoſition is ſaid to have been a ſevere cold, which ſoon produced a fever, and of ſo alarming a nature, as to occaſion the Duke of Montague, who was then about the Royal perſon, to adviſe the ſending for the Prince of Wales; but his Majeſty happily found a good night's reſt, and his health the next morning was pretty well re-eſtabliſhed.

"A ſpirited memorial and remonſtrance on the part of Great Britain has been ſent off to the Court of V———s, on the ſubject of her decrees reſpecting our commerce, and the naval armament lately fitted out. The Miniſtry, it is ſaid, are determined to ſupport the honour of the Britiſh flag, and not, on any account, to ſuffer the Houſe of Bourbon to ride triumphant on the ocean.

"The French, it is ſaid, pretend, that part of the Breſt fleet is intended for the Eaſt Indies, and part for the relieving their Weſt-India ſtations; but the fact, it is ſaid, is well known to be otherwiſe.

"Great numbers of officers of rank in the naval ſervice are pretty conſtant in their attendance at the Admiralty-Office, with *the humble tender of their ſervices.*

"*Bella, horrida bella!* is now the univerſal cry. Agents are ſent down to the different ſea-port towns, for the purpoſe of opening rendezvouſes for raiſing ſeamen to man the fleet, now fitting out at Spithead; and tenders are alſo placed in the River, to convey ſuch ſeamen as may be enliſted here; and for whom drums are daily beat, and handſome bounties given.

"Thoſe in the confidence of the Adminiſtration aſſert, that the proper meaſures are taken in a neighbouring kingdom, for preventing any ill conſequences ariſing from any hoſtile intentions from a certain power, whoſe treacherous interference with America, cauſed us the loſs of that invaluable continent.

"Miniſtry are ſaid to have *foreſeen* the ſtorm approaching that at preſent clouds the political atmoſphere, and threatens to involve all Europe in a general war; and it is now ſaid to be owing to this, and not to the Iriſh Propoſitions, that Parliament has been *adjourned* only till October next.

"It is confidently reported to be from this cauſe alone, that a certain Great Perſonage did not attend the *adjournment* of Parliament, as it would have been very awkward for the R—l Speech even to have glanced at it, while it might afterwards have been thought reprehenſible in Miniſtry to have wholly neglected it.

"There is no truth in the report of John Gell, Eſq; being appointed Commander in Chief of the Britiſh naval forces in the Eaſt Indies, that lucrative command being yet undiſpoſed of."

Mr Robert Walkinſhaw writer in Paiſley, is appointed Sheriff-clerk of Renfrewſhire, in room of Mr John Snodgraſs, deceaſed.

This morning, came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, the trial of the Reverend Mr William Leſlie, miniſter of the united pariſhes of St Andrews and Langbride, indicted at the inſtance of Alexander Penroſe Cumming of Altyre, Eſq; for wilful and corrupt perjury, in the preciſe ſame terms with Mr Lawſon, who was acquitted on Saturday laſt. After the indictment was read over by the clerk of Court, and the pannel called upon to plead guilty or not guilty to the charge exhibited againſt him, Mr Leſlie addreſſed the Court in nearly the following words:

"Perſuaded, my Lords, that no man, who knows my character, can ſuppoſe me guilty of ſo mean a crime as perjury—while with indignation I bear ſuch an ignominious aſperſion, I remain ſuperior to fear from this proſecution.

"When I contemplate that awful, that final tribunal, to which my own attention is ſo often directed—by the duties of that ſacred office which I have undertaken to diſcharge, I remain ſatisfied that you, my Lords, and theſe my peers, the Gentlemen of the Jury, whom, though unknown to me, I regard as unprejudiced and well informed, will, in due time, vindicate my injured reputation, by an honourable and a fair acquittal.

"Leaving, therefore, the conduct of the proof, with the diſcuſſion of every objection againſt the formality of the conveyance to this freehold which the ingenuity of the proſecutor's counſel can deviſe, to theſe Gentlemen who have ſo warmly undertaken my cauſe, in conſcious innocence, my Lords, I plead—not guilty.

"It may be deemed ſtrange, my Lords, but it is nevertheleſs true, that I am forced into this ſingular ſituation from a regard alone to the principle of honour.

"The friends of the proſecutor, under pretence of regard to myſelf, laboured, by private intimation, and by public menace, to compel me to relinquiſh an important privilege which I conſidered myſelf to have acquired by a tranſaction of the faireſt—of the moſt honourable nature.

"To have weakly abandoned this freehold, therefore, in conſequence of their menace, would have been declaring to the world, that I could not ſupport thoſe principles which I had long avowed—that I could not maintain thoſe privileges which, when unchallenged, I had ſo often exerciſed.

"Far, therefore, my Lords, from tampering with oaths, as was cruelly ſuggeſted in ſupport of the title to maintain this proſecution, I am conſcious that I have taken a moſt righteous oath in the juſt defence of my own privileges—in the neceſſary ſupport of my own principles."

Mr Charles Hay afterwards addreſſed the Court, as counſel for the pannel, upon the relevancy of the libel, in which he arraigned the conduct of the proſecutor in pretty ſevere terms, for ſtill perſiſting in carrying on the preſent trial againſt a perſon of the pannel's ſacred character; eſpecially as Mr Lawſon, who ſtood exactly in a ſimilar ſituation, had ſo recently been acquitted by a verdict of his country. Mr Hay concluded with hoping, that, at any rate, their Lordſhips would pronounce the ſame interlocutor upon the relevancy which had been given in the caſe of Mr Lawſon.

The Hon. Henry Erſkine followed Mr Hay, on the part of the proſecutor, and contended, in a long and elegant ſpeech, that every part of the indictment was relevantly laid; and, therefore, that the Court fell to pronounce a general interlocutor, allowing the proſecutor to prove, that the pannel's vote was a *nominal* and *fictitious* one; that he took the truſt-oath under that conviction; and, conſequently, that he was perjured.

Mr Erſkine was ſupported by Mr Robert Blair, in a very able manner. He concluded with obſerving, that though he could find no flaw in the indictment, yet, if their Lordſhips were of a different opinion, and if it were found, that the proſecutor's preſent counſel were incapable of drawing up ſuch an indictment as would found their Lordſhips in pronouncing the general interlocutor, rather than be cramped in the manner they had been by the one in Mr Lawſon's caſe, other counſel, if ſuch could be found in Scotland fit for the taſk, ſhould be employed for that purpoſe, as his client was fully determined, as well for his own character, as for that of the pannel's, to have the matter at iſſue between them fully and fairly determined by a verdict of his country; and this, Mr Blair obſerved, ſhould be as much the wiſh of the pannel as the proſecutor; becauſe, without that, the betaking himſelf to a ſubterfuge of law, to avoid a fair diſcuſſion, could never have the effect of clearing his character from the crime laid to his charge, in the eyes of the world.

Mr George Fergusſon replied, in a very maſterly manner, for the pannel. After which the Court, without giving any o-

pinion, ordered informations upon the pleadings. The information for the profecutor to be lodged the 24th of September next; for the pannel the beginning of November; and the Court to advife this ftage of the cauſe the ſecond Monday after the Court of Seſſion meets in November next.

The fair, on the Cowhill, Newcaſtle, on Friday laſt, was, perhaps, the worſt ever known, the number of cattle and buyers being very ſmall. The ſhew of horſes, and particularly thoſe of low value, was tolerably great.

The harveſt is begun in the ſouth and ſouth eaſt parts of the county of Durham, and the crops far exceed the farmers expectations.

The Chevalier de Madron, hydrographer, is exhibiting at Berlin a moſt curious repreſentation of the periodical motion of the ſea. The king of Pruſſia having written on the motion of water from the equator towards the poles, was not a little happy to ſee the Chevalier, and treats him with the higheſt reſpect.

A letter from Belfaſt, dated Auguſt 7th, ſays, "The ferment reſpecting the Britiſh reſolutions encreaſes here every day, as people become more and more ſenſible of their pernicious tendency. I encloſe you copy of a requiſition, now ſigning by the moſt reſpectable inhabitants for a town meeting on Wedneſday. Various meaſures are propoſed to be ſubmitted to that meeting, a ſecond petition, or rather remonſtrance to Parliament, praying them to reject thoſe reſolutions *in toto*, ſtating that they have no right or power, by the conſtitution, to give up or ſacrifice our conſtitution or commercial rights, and declaring that if thoſe, or any ſimilar reſolutions, infringing on both, or either, ſhall be paſſed into laws, we, for our parts, enter our ſolemn proteſt againſt them, and diſclaim them as our act, fully determined, when time and circumſtances ſhall ſuit, to co-operate with our virtuous countrymen, in any meaſures that may be neceſſary to reſume our rights. Others talk of inſtructions to our repreſentatives to the ſame purport; and ſome of an addreſs to the Throne—— but all ſeem to agree in opinion, that provincial meetings of the freeholders of Ireland, by deputation of a certain number from each county or town, ſhould be held without delay; and it is probable, that on Wedneſday ſome ſteps will be taken towards calling ſuch a meeting of the freeholders at Dungannon."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguſt 9.

"Yeſterday there was a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the principal merchants and traders of this city at the Royal Exchange, when a petition was unanimouſly agreed upon to Parliament, praying that no further progreſs be made this ſeſſion in the commercial adjuſtment. A petition from the General Chamber of Manufacturers has alſo been with like unanimity reſolved upon. Theſe two petitions, ſigned by the merchants, traders and manufacturers, will on Thurſday next be preſented to the Houſe by our worthy repreſentative, Travers Hartley, Eſq.

"Mr Pitt's bill for a final adjuſtment of the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, is come over here in printed copies, and contains the whole letter and ſpirit of the twenty Propoſitions that have paſſed the Lords and Commons of Great Britain; eſpecially the fourth. Mr Secretary O——e, it is ſaid, intends, notwithſtanding his poſitive directions, purſuant to the addreſs of the Britiſh Parliament to the King, to lay the twenty propoſirions before our Houſe of Commons, on Thurſday, to produce only Mr Pitt's bill above mentioned, and move the Houſe for leave to bring in a bill grounded thereon.

"The Caſtle runners have at laſt given up Mr Pitt's commercial ſyſtem as far as it relates to the reſumption of legiſlature; it was a ground they were unable to maintain on any pretence; but ſay they, as ſomething muſt be done to prevent the Miniſter's diſgrace, a bill muſt be brought in, grounded on all the Propoſitions except the fourth, the tenor of which, Mr Pitt will, by a majority in the Britiſh Commons, be able to have expunged from his bill; and by this means every thing will go on ſmoothly, that is, in other words, the nineteen remaining Propoſitions, which not only breathe the ſpirit of the fourth, but contain a ſyſtem of coercion and oppreſſion, unmatched in the annals of mankind, will be acceded to by the P—— of Ireland, and the Re ——ves of the people join with thoſe in a ſiſter country to ſtab the commerce and conſtitution of Ireland to the heart.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To the Landed Interest *of* Scotland.

Gentlemen,

THE ſituation of the Diſtillery in Scotland demands your immediate attention.

France has paſſed an arrêt, prohibiting all Britiſh goods from being imported into that kingdom, without the payment of very high duties, under ſevere penalties, which, from the well-known police of that country, will be ſtrictly put into execution.

Smuggling of French brandies, and other foreign ſpirits, into every part of this country, is at preſent carried on with impunity, to a moſt enormous extent, and, if not ſpeedily prevented, will ſoon ſupply the whole demand for ſpirits in the Scotch market.

The great encouragement which ſmuggling of foreign ſpirits has of late received, is the conſequence of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, whereby the premiums formerly given to officers for ſeizing ſpirits, were in a manner taken away. The effect of this is, that few or no ſeizures have ſince been made; nor is it reaſonable to expect that it can be otherwiſe, when it is conſidered, that it would be fooliſh in any man to take trouble, run riſks, and expend money upon informations, &c. without any adequate compenſation. Hence it is, that French brandies and Dutch gin are juſt now delivered, not only around the whole Scotch coaſt, but into every part of the interior country where ſpirits are uſed, (and even in Edinburgh and Glaſgow) upon better terms to the conſumer than any Britiſh ſpirits which pay the duties can be afforded at; the truth of which the Board of Exciſe cannot but be well acquainted with; and yet it is not underſtood that any effectual meaſures are likely to be taken by them for the prevention of theſe great and ſtill growing evils.

The Board, finding the preſent Diſtillery law defective, with reſpect to the premiums that it ſhould have allowed to officers for detecting and ſeizing unentered ſtills, very properly, for the intereſt of the revenue, and thoſe traders who paid the duties, granted a premium to the officers of 2 s. 6 d. *per* gallon upon the content of every illegal ſtill that ſhould be ſeized and deſtroyed, which was productive of ſalutary effects to the entered trade.

Should not the Board of Exciſe, as governors of the revenue, give reaſonable ptemiums in the ſame manner, for the trouble and expence of the officers in ſeizing ſpirits, when they ſee the intention of the law defeated? or, if they do not conſider themſelves at liberty to grant theſe premiums, ought they not to apply directly for authority to do ſo, until an alteration in the law can be made?

If this was done, and were the landed gentlemen and farmers around the coaſt to give their aſſiſtance to the revenue officers, the evils complained of would ſoon be at an end.

Until the great impulſe to ſmuggling of foreign ſpirits into this country is counteracted, would it not be found policy to give every poſſible encouragement to the Diſtillery at home, that the ſale of Britiſh ſpirits may be promoted in oppoſition to thoſe from abroad?

The Britiſh Diſtillery opens a market for our grain—produces a revenue to Government—and employs a very great number of hands to carry on the manufacture.

To conſume foreign ſpirits encourages the manufacture of other nations—drains money from this country to France and Holland—and, in ſhort, encourages a traffic ſo pernicious to the intereſts of this country, that no illuſtration is requiſite to ſhew the neceſſity of its being put a ſtop to.

In place of the Board of Exciſe having adopted ſuch or ſimilar meaſures to prevent foreign ſmuggling as are above hinted, not one ſtep (ſo far as has yet tranſpired to the public) has been taken to bring that about. On the contrary, it is now ſaid, with certainty, that the Board has iſſued, or is about to iſſue, the moſt ſevere orders to their officers that can be deviſed, to diſtreſs the entered diſtillery of this country, which, if put into execution, will ſoon entirely ruin a branch of buſineſs, that is now paying a very great revenue—greater than can reaſonably be expected, conſidering the oppoſition it meets with, and the very low prices Britiſh ſpirits muſt be ſold for, not to be altogether excluded from the market.

It is a fact, that every diſtiller in Scotland, who has been carrying on the buſineſs, has loſt money by it for theſe twelve months paſt, owing to the prices of ſpirits being ſo much reduced.

1ſt, By the low price of foreign ſpirits, and the facility with which they are conveyed through every part of the country.

2dly, By the great quantities of ſpirits made in ſmall unentered ſtills, which pay no duties. And,

3. By the great influx of ſpirits from Fairntoſh, which pay no duties.

The entered Diſtillery of Scotland will very ſoon have another formidable opponent to combat, viz. the new exemption granted to the Highland counties, whereby every licenſed 40 gallon ſtill will have a premium to make ſpirits. No malt-duty is to be paid by them. The 20s. per gallon of annual licenſe-duty is in full both of ſpirit and malt-duty. The malt-duty of itſelf, if fairly paid, (reckoning from the quantity, admitted by the gentlemen who applied for the exemption that a ſtill of forty gallons could conſume) would exceed the ſum paid for the licenſe by 8 l. 10 s at leaſt, which is that of an exemption *out of the malt-duty*, that they may make their *ſpirits duty-free*; but it is well known, that that quantity is merely nominal, and not above one half of what it will actually be.—It will be next to impoſſible to make the Highlanders pay for what they exceed the ſtatutory quantities; and it will be impoſſible to prevent them from ſending their ſpirits to the low country. A part of them will even find their way into the Engliſh market. A mode of conveyance will be found out. The object will be tempting; and the influx of ſpirits made from theſe ſtills, into the market of the entered diſtiller, will ſoon be very great; againſt which there is no proper ſecurity given by the preſent laws.

Taking all theſe circumſtances into view, and conſidering the peculiar hardſhips under which the entered Diſtillers groan, what kind of policy would it be in the Board, to enforce all the ſeverities ſaid to be under their contemplation, until the evils pointed out are corrected? An increaſe of revenue cannot be the conſequence of ſuch meaſures; the contrary will be the caſe. But admiting that to be the motive, would it not be wiſer in the Board, by every means to ſuppreſs the ſmuggler, before oppreſſing the entered Diſtiller, and obliging him to quit his buſineſs?

It certainly would be the worſt of policy for the legiſlature to impoſe greater hardſhips upon any manufacture from which a revenue is expected, than it is able to bear; the Scotch Diſtillery already labours under many ſevere hardſhips.

The corn Diſtillery of this country, properly conſidered, is the great to-look of the landed intereſt and of the farmer; it encourages agriculture, and affords a market for the produce. In this view, the legiſlature and the landed intereſt are equally intereſted, the one to ſupport the revenues of the kingdom, the other to ſupport their own patrimonial intereſts, with which the former is inſeparably connected.

A Friend to Scotland.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

The TRIFLER.—No. II.

AT an early age, I conceived a great liking to a red coat; and hurried through *Virgil*, I believe they call it, and ſome other books, to get into the army. When dreſſed in my uniforms, I contemplated myſelf in the glaſs with vaſt ſatisfaction. The heighth of my ambition was to march with the regiment, with my ſpontoon in my hand, my ſword by my ſide, drums beating, colours flying! Add to this, the figure I cut in company, with the aſſiſtance of a fierce countenance, and blood and wounds judiciouſly mixed with diſcourſe: I thought myſelf very ſmart, as all the world did likewiſe. The poor love-ſick ladies gazed at me from the windows, God help and bleſs them! I found no difficulty in making conqueſts: My epaulet killed and wounded one thouſand rank and file of the feminine gender: My cockade did dreadful havoc, not to mention the various ſucceſs done by the veſt, breeches, and gold-lace. In ſhort, I carried fire and ſword (vulgarly called *flames* and *darts*) wherever I went: The dear young things trembled with delight at my approach: They called me *Mars*, and I them *Venuſes*. Amidſt theſe tranſporting joys, mortifying circumſtances would happen: The name of *puppy* reached my ears ſeveral times. Even my Colonel would gloom at me when the barber detained me a little from the parade. Several officers of leſs merit, but more intereſt, puſhed their way over my head. Though I had every preference from the females, I found very little civility from the males. An impertinent friend of mine the other day told me, point blank to my face, that the tailor made me a ſoldier. I ſaid, "Demme, you "ſcoundrel—blood and wounds!" and drew my ſword to convince him he was a fool. He, forſooth, values himſelf upon his learning, and holds forth, that no man can be a ſoldier, or a gentleman, or any thing, without being a ſcholar;—that he muſt know the languages and ſciences;—he muſt be an engineer;—he muſt be this, and muſt know that. In faith, to be ingenuous, I thought if I could carry a muſket, and fire it upon occaſion; if I could whore, drink, dance, ſwear, knock down any perſon ſtaring at me, kick up a duſt in the Theatre, or ſuch like, I might paſs through very well, as times go. He ſays, that none, who were not famous for their learning and other accompliſhments, ever arrived at great commands. He talks of one Cæſar, and Pompey, and Hannibal, and Epaminondes, and the devil knows what; ſome Jewiſh Greeks, I ſuppoſe, or Turkiſh Nabobs. "My buſineſs is to fight, not to "make ſpeeches, demme!" and drew my ſword:—By-the-bye, the hilt is exceedingly well-poliſhed; it ſhines like the ſun itſelf. I told Miſs ——— t'other day, that nothing exceeded the brightneſs of her eyes but the ſun and this ſame hilt. Was it not cleverly ſaid, Sir? I can be witty upon occaſion. I know what's what as well as Pompey, demme! To be ſure, had I known in time, I might have muſtered ſome more knowledge of gunnery, and ſuch ſort o' thing. It is too late now; beſides my head is not over-well calculated to make calculations. I have ſome others to keep me in countenance; but theſe are dull, heavy, ſtupid fellows, in compariſon. There is no help for it; we muſt ſubmit to ſee others, poſſeſſed of a little more ſkill, advanced and diſtinguiſhed. We may ſubmit the more eaſily, as the ladies are ſo good as prefer us, humble and unambitious men, to all others: To gallant, kiſs, talk, and do every thing in a genteel manner, is duty enough, in all conſcience. Avaunt! ye high-poring num-ſkulls, who think of nothing but the very pinnacle of fame, making breaches, pulling down, and building up. "Be mine the ſofter art to "pleaſe."

I always take ſpecial care to keep my ſhoes and my teeth clean; I ſcent my napkin; the cock of my hat is uncommonly fine; I keep the beſt ſnuff; I have a moſt agreeable ſmirk; I preſs a lady's hand moſt exquiſitely; I walk and ſpeak *en militaire*; I ſcrape and pare my nails pointedly every morning before breakfaſt. In ſhort, I do every thing to pleaſe and be pleaſed; and have no more to do than to deſire any one of the fair ſex to ſhew me her———rent-roll. I wiſh to diſpoſe of myſelf, however, to the beſt advantage, as ſoon as poſſible.—Inquire at the Publiſher for Hercules Thunderbolt.

P. S. It is probable the higheſt offer will be preferred. Secrecy and conſtancy may be depended upon from a man of honour. H. T.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

EPIGRAM for 1785.

WHEN Tragic Siddons * treads the Stage,
Commanding human paſſions,
No wonder ſhe our Belles engage
To ape her in new faſhions.
But none e'er dream'd that Jemmy Duff†,
With crapes hung o'er his rumple,
Would make our Ladies proud enough
To copy his example.

G. W. P. L. S. D. L.

* Mrs Siddons, the fam'd actreſs.

† Jemmy Duff, the idiot, who for many years walked in proceſſion before every funeral in Edinburgh, with two crapes hanging down his back, each of them one yard long: But beginning to ſtrut about the ſtreets in a chain and medal, he was lodged in the Charity Workhouſe, where he now remains.

ARRIVED at LEITH, Auguſt 15. John and Catharine, Dingwall, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron; Peggy, Ormond, from Riga and Dundee, with hemp and clapboards: Lady Charlote, Ferrier, from the Canal, with tar; Mally, Brown, from Montroſe, in ballaſt; Katharine and Iſabell, Lyell, from Perth, with goods; Betty and Margaret, Miller, from ditto with grain; Friendſhip, Wright, from Findhorn, in ballaſt; Maſdrey, Wright, from ditto with grain.

Sailed. Four Siſters, Davidſon; and Helleua, Hanſon, for Fredrickſhall, in ballaſt.

GAME.

THE DUKE of ROXBURGH being deſirous to preſerve the GAME, (on his eſtates in the counties of Roxburgh, Haddington, and Berwick) which is greatly decreaſed, and, in ſome places, almoſt extirpated by the ſeverity of the late winters, hopes no Gentleman will ſhoot or ſport thereon.

Game-keepers are appointed, who have ſtrick orders to give information againſt all unqualified perſons tranſgreſſing, who will be proſecuted as the law directs.

MONEY WANTED TO BORROW.

WANTED immediately TWO HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling. Heritable ſecurity will be given.

For particulars enquire at James Laidlaw, clerk to the ſignet.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN AYRE-SHIRE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be expoſed to public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 30th of November next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The following LOTS remaining unſold, of the Lands and Eſtate of PINMORE, and others, lying in the parihes of Colmonnel, Barr, and Girvan, reſpectively, and county of Ayr, as under, viz.

Lot II.—Containing the Farm of Balbeg and Lamdutchy, Laggangill, and Heads of M'Lurgſton; the free rent whereof, after all deductions, is proven to be 78 l. 9 s. 11 d. 9-12ths; to be expoſed at the reduced upſet-price of 1450 l. Theſe lands contain about 550 acres, highly improveable by lime from Balbeg. Lamdutchy is retoured to a 40 s. land, and Balbeg to a two-merk land of old extent.

Lot III.—Containing the Lands of Pinclunty, and Mill thereof, and Merk Land, *alias* M'Lurgſton; the free rent whereof, after all deductions, is 45 l 18 s. 4 d.; to be expoſed at the reduced upſet-price of 900 l. Theſe lands contain near 300 acres; the farm of Pinclunty is very low let; M'Lurgſton is retoured to a two-merk, and Pinclunty to a one-merk land.

Lot V.—Crongart and Knockglaſs; the free proven rent whereof, after all deductions, is 34 l. 10 s. 6 d.; to be expoſed at the reduced upſet-price of 700 l.

The whole of the above lands hold blench of the Prince, excepting Balbeg, which holds feu of the Crown.

The tiends of the whole lands are valued, but the tiends of thoſe lands only which lie in Colmonnel pariſh are ſaleable.

Lot VII.—A tack of the Lands of Kilpatrick, Balcoon, and Mac-Lechriſton, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Girvan, ſet by Mr Boyd of Penkill to Mr Kennedy. The ſurplus rent drawn after all deductions, is proven to be 36 l. 17 s. 7 d. 8-12ths; to be expoſed at the reduced upſet price of 200 l. The principal tack expires at Whitſunday 1804, and the purchaſer is to have right to the tack-duties from Whitſunday 1785.

Lot VIII.—A Tack of the Lands of Dalfaſk and Laggan, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Girvan, ſet by Mr Hamilton of Bargeny to Mr Kennedy; the free ſurplus rent whereof, after all deductions, is proven to be 67 l.; to be expoſed at the reduced upſet-price of 700 l. The principal tack expires at Whitſunday 1820, and the purchaſer's entry is to be at Whitſunday 1785.

The title-deeds, rental, and articles of roup, may be ſeen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Seſſion; for further information apply to Archibald Tod writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale.

Dr BURROW's
ORIGINAL VEGETABLE SYRUP,

AN acknowledged Specific in all Venereal, Scorbutic, and Scrophulous cases; and in a complication, prepared by the proprietor only, No. 5. Mark Lane, London.

The following letter is laid before the Public, as a tribute due to the candour and liberality of the author, as well as a testimony of the superior efficacy of the medicine recommended therein.

SIR,

I Was induced, from my knowledge of a singular case performed on a friend of mine, by your Vegetable Syrup, to recommend it to an object at this place, who, having received much benefit from it, but not being so circumstanced as to be able to continue the use of it, I acquainted you with the same, adding, that as he was far advanced in his cure, I trusted, you would not feel any reluctance to furnish him with what more might be requisite, especially as I could assure you, I had no doubt, from a lively remembrance of the marvellous cure wrought on my friend, but it would again triumph over all disadvantages. The application succeeded. The object is 75 years of age, with ulcerated legs to a high degree, and was so reduced at the time he began to take your Syrup, as to be pronounced by the Faculty, a lost case; notwithstanding which, the Medicine surmounted those difficulties; and such has been its efficacy, that the poor man is now so amazingly recovered, as to be able to work in the garden, and in every instance follow his occupation. Cases of such importance claim public notoriety, on this obvious principle of humanity, that the afflicted may know where to resort for certainty for relief. And, as I think the Public as much interested in them as the proprietor, I take this opportunity of affording them my testimony.

KENSINGTON TERRACE, Oct. 12. 1784.

S. ROGERS, Chaplain to the late Earl Spencer.

Dr Burrows, No. 5. *Mark Lane.*

This invaluable Medicine is sold by GEO. REID, Printer, Bailie Fife's Close, Hart's Land, Edinburgh, at 8 s. 6 d. the quart bottle, duty included ——Of whom also may be had, a Dissertation on its nature and effect, with a variety of authenticated Cases annexed.

Advice gratis, and letters (post paid) from the country, duly attended to, and punctually answered.

Of GEO. REID *may be had*,

THE ORMSKIRK MEDICINE,

For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog. Price, 5 s. 5 d. per Dose.

ON Wednesday, the 31st day of August curt. between the hours of six and seven afternoon, will be exposed to sale, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

The Lands and Estate of BOGMILN, lying

in the parish of Errol, and shire of Perth, the present free rent whereof after all deductions, is 187 l. 3 s. Sterling. The lands are holden of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 333 l. 5 s. Scots. They are of a very rich clay soil, in the Carse of Gowrie, about mid-way between Perth and Dundee; and, being adjacent to the river Tay, have many advantages from that circumstance.

The articles of roup, progress of writs, and a rental of the lands may be seen in the hands of Alexander Duncan writer to the signet. And, any desiring further information concerning them, may apply to Alexander Farquharson, Esq; accomptant in Edinburgh, or to the said Alexander Duncan.

To be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 17th day of August 1785, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

THE Lands and Barony of BARNTON and KING's CRAMOND, and the Lands of WHITEHOUSE,

all lying contiguous, in the county of Mid Lothian, holding blench of the Crown, and rated in the cess-books at 1922l. Scots.

On the lands of Barnton there is a capital mansion house, with offices, gardens, and pleasure grounds, laid out with taste, all in complete repair, and fit for the immediate accommodation of any Nobleman or Gentleman's family.

The estate contains about 590 Scots acres, substantially inclosed and subdivided. The present rent is about 950l. exclusive of the mansion house; but, on the expiry of the current leases, a rise of from 300l. to 400l. may be expected, as grounds in this parts of the country now let at above 50s. per acre.

There are also good mansion houses, with offices and gardens, at King's Cramond and Whitehouse.

The situation of the house of Barnton is most desirable, four miles from Edinburgh, and half a mile from the sea port of Cramond, in a rich, populous, well-cultivated country, commanding an extensive prospect of the sea and Frith of Forth, with many islands and much shipping; also the town of Edinburgh, and the other towns and villages, and Noblemens and Gentlemens seats, along the coast of Lothian, and on the opposite coast of Fife; altogether forming a most beautiful and variegated landscape.

The island of Cramond, one of the largest in the Frith, with the oyster scalps and fishings around it, is part of the estate.

The progress of writs are clear, and may be seen in the hands of John Campbell writer to the signet.

Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, will show a plan of the estate, with the tacks, rental, and conditions of sale: he will inform as to farther particulars, and will be ready to treat and sell by private bargain at any time previous to the day of roup.

LANDS in ANNANDALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the King's Arms Tavern, Dumfries, on Wednesday the 21st day of September 1785, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Lands of HOTTS, BETWIXT-THE WATERS, FOULTOWN, WHITELEES, and GILMARTIN, with the Pertinents, lying in the parish of Middlebie, stewartry of Annandale, and sheriffdom of Dumfries.

The present yearly rent of these lands is 148l. 2s. 3d. and at Whitsunday 1786 it rises to 153l. 2s. 3d. The tenants pay all public burdens, except the stipend, which is 3l. 4s. 7d. yearly. The current tacks are all nearly expired, and on new leases the lands will give very considerable rises of rent. The mansion house and garden, with about twenty acres of land, are presently out of lease. These lands hold of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty; they consist of about 450 acres, mostly arable, and capable of great improvement, from their contiguity to lime.

There is a good quantity of valuable old timber on the lands of Betwixt-the-Waters, which will be sold either separately or with the premises, as purchasers may incline.

The mansion house is pleasantly situated at the distance of two miles from the great turnpike road leading from Carlisle, by Moffat, to Glasgow and Edinburgh, within a mile of the turnpike road from Annan to Langholm, six miles from the sea port of Annan, and four from the market town of Ecclefechan. The farm houses on the lands are mostly new and in good order, and the lands are in general well inclosed with good stone dykes and hedges, and several hedge-rows and young plantations, very thriving.

If no offerers appear for the whole estate upon the day of sale, it will be entered and set up in the following lots:

LOT I.——The Lands of Hotts.
II.——The Lands of Betwixt-the-Waters and Foultown.
III.——The Lands of Whitelees.
IV.——The Lands of Gilmartin.

The articles of roup, progress of writs, searches of incumbrances, and rental, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Young, writer in Edinburgh. The tacks and plans of the estate are lodged with Mr George Richardson at Pearsbyhall, who will shew the lands; and copies of the articles and rental with Mr James Graham, writer in Dumfries, to any of whom persons wanting further information may apply.

Offers for a private sale will be received any time before the day of roup.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, Aug. 10. 1785.
BY ORDER OF
The Honourable Commissioners of Excise.

ON Friday the 19th August instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise Warehouse in Leith, (pursuant to act of Parliament) the following quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

1770 libs. of BLACK TEA, contained in boxes,
674 libs. of Ditto, contained in Bags and other packages.

The Goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of Sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned Warehouse, on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

SALE OF HOUSES AND SHOPS
Lying in EDINBURGH and LEITH.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th day of August 1785, between the hours of five and seven afternoon, The SUBJECTS after mentioned, belonging to JOHN HENDERSON painter in Edinburgh, in the Lots following, viz.

LOT I. That SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of six fire rooms, kitchen, and cellar, lying in Buchanan's Land, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, and presently possessed by William Ronaldson baker, at the yearly rent of 30 l. Sterling.—This subject is insured in the Friendly Insurance, upon the old plan.

LOT II. That Land called the SHIP or GLOBE LAND, with the Yard at the back thereof, lying on the shore of Leith, and as presently possessed by George Gibb, Mrs Ritchie, Miss Sheriff, William Aitchison and others.

If this tenement does not sell in one Lot, it will be exposed in the lots following:

1. The two storeys possessed by Mr Gibb, consisting of twelve rooms, two kitchens, with closets and pantries, at the yearly rent of 42 l. Sterling, and the attic storey, consisting of four rooms, closets, pantries, and kitchen, as presently possessed by John Philp and Mrs Bowie, at the yearly rent of 8 l. Sterling.

Lot 2. The HOUSE or TAVERN, consisting of five rooms, closet, kitchen, and cellar, presently possessed by Mrs Ritchie, at the yearly rent of 18 l. Sterling.

Lot 3. The SHOP and HOUSE consisting of three rooms and cellar immediately below, with the yard at the back thereof, measuring about 69 feet in length, and 24½ feet in breadth, presently possessed by Miss Sheriff, at the yearly rent of 19 l. Sterling.

Lot 4. The SHOP and HOUSE, consisting of three rooms, kitchen, and closet, presently possessed by William Aitchison baker, and William Dykes barber, at the yearly rent of 9 l. 9 s. Sterling.

The progress of writs, and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of George Tod writer, James's Court, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr Henderson, persons inclining to purchase by private bargain, may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT.
UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 22d of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

The Four Merk-Land of CAMLARG, PENNYVENZIES, and LOANSTONE, and COALS and COALLIERIES, within the foresaid lands, lying within the parish of Dalmellington, and shire of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of the lands is,	L. 90 10 0		
The tiends are valued, and fall to be deduced,	6 5 3		
		L. 84	4 9
The proven yearly rent of the Coal,		20	0 0
Free rent of the land and coal,		104	4 9
The tiends are valued, by decreet of valuation, at	6 5 3		
Deduce the stipend payable to the minister of Dalmellington. - - -	5 3 6		
Remains of free tiend,		1	1 9
The tenants pay the schoolmaster's salary, besides their rents.			
Upset price of the lands at 23 years purchase of their free rent, being L. 84 4 9	L. 1957 9 3		
Value of the free tiend, at five years purchase,	5 8 9		
Total value of the lands and tiend,		1942	18 0
The coal is proven to be worth 5 years purchase of the rent, being L. 20		100	0 0
Total proven value of the whole subjects under sale,		2042	18 0
To be exposed now at the reduced price of		L. 1665	19 0

The lands hold of the Crown.

The whole of the above lands are inclosed with a stone dyke, except one side of Over Camlarghill——The lands of Nether Camlarg are subdivided with hedges, which are in a thriving condition.—There is a natural wood upon the lands, of considerable extent, above 30 years old, and five or six acres of thriving planting.—The lands and coal are all out of tack, except the lands of Sloanstone, the tack of which expires at Whitsunday 1793.

The articles of sale may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson deputeclerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to John Bogue, writer in Edinburgh, or Robert Aitken, writer in Ayr.

Sale of Lands in the County of Aberdeen.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Friday the 7th day of October next, at four o'clock afternoon, within the house of George Smith vintner in Aberdeen,

The Land and Estate of TILLERAY, comprehending the Mains and manor-place thereof, with the mill of Tilleray, and whole multures belonging thereto; the Towns and Lands of Over and Nether Minnes, Crabbiedonach, the mill of Minnes, North and Middle Auchloun, and haill pendicles of the said lands; with the superiority of the lands of Tillieve, all lying within the parish of Foveran, and sheriffdom of Aberdeen, being of present yearly free rent, including the farm in the proprietor's possession, 384 l. 16 s. 6½d. and converting 103 bolls, 3 firlots, 1½ pecks of meal, and 7 bolls, 3 firlots, 3-4ths peck of bear, at 10 s. per boll; but upon which rent there is an addition takes place in a few years, by the present standing tacks, of 5 l. 10 s. Sterling.

This estate lies within eight miles of Aberdeen, and extends to within two miles of the Newburgh, a sea port, where lime, coals, &c. can be had on easy terms, and to which there is a direct road; and the lands are extensive, and pleasantly situated. There is upon the estate a good House, offices, and extensive gardens, and all the fields upon the proprietor's farm are beautifully exposed, with a gentle slope to the south.

This farm is completely inclosed, and the belts of planting and hedges are in high order and very thriving, and most of the stone-fences are uncommonly substantial. There is also a clay marl pit on this farm, and a great appearance of finding lime upon these lands. There is also a large quantity of full-grown forest trees upon the estate, which are very valuable, and add greatly to the beauty of the place; and there are besides, 60 acres of planting, 20 of which consisting of firs, interspersed with ash, elm, oak, &c. were planted 27 years ago, and are far advanced and very thriving, and must be soon very valuable in a country where wood is much wanted. The firs are at present fit for country uses, and the plantations would be improved if many thousands of them were presently sold. The moss is in the centre of the estate, and the peats are of the best quality, and the whole lands are remarkably well watered. They have also a right of commonty on the hill of Faichside, which is very good pasture; and they entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of parliament.

The house and plantations are not valued; neither are the services.

A considerable part of the price may be continued with the purchaser, upon his granting a proper security therefor.

The title-deeds, rental, and articles of sale are to be seen in the hands of Dr William Thom, advocate in Aberdeen; and a copy of the rental in the hands of James Fraser clerk to the signet at Edinburgh.

The lands will be shown to any person, upon their calling at the house of Tilleray; and any person inclining to treat for a private bargain may either apply to the proprietor at Tilleray, or to Mr Thom at Aberdeen.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 23d August 1785, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

I. The Barony of CLOWDEN, *alias* NEWARK,

lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick Irongray, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the lands and farms of Rowton Bridge, Upper, Nether, and Mid Dalwhairn, Lagg, Rouchtree, Hallhill, Cobboxholm, Newark Braes, Whinnyhill, Ingleston, Gateside, or Kirkpatrick and Clowden, with the corn, barley, and wheat mills, a salmon-fishing in the river Clowden, and the vice patronage of the parish of Kirkpatrick Irongray.

This estate is of a remarkable good soil, well inclosed and subdivided with thriving full-grown hedges; it is at present in good condition, and there is sufficiency of shell marl upon it to keep it so. It contains about 1870 acres, whereof 1500 are arable and meadow, about 90 wood land, and the remainder very good pasture. The present rent is 881 l. 6 s. 1 d. Sterling, but a considerable rise may be depended on at the expiry of the current leases. It holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 1260 l. 10 s. Scots. The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

The woods are well inclosed, and very thriving; at last cutting they sold for upwards of 700 l. Sterling, exclusive of the woods on Hallhill, which are presently fit for sale.

This estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clowden, within three miles of the town of Dumfries, and it has many delightful situations upon it for building a mansion-house, which would command the view of the rivers Nith and Clowden, the town and port of Dumfries, the whole Gentlemen's seats in that rich and populous neighbourhood, the Solway frith, and the Cumberland hills.

Mr W. Black, at Nando's Coffeehouse, London, can give a full description of this estate.

II. The lands of Oyer and Nether BARNCLEUGHS, lying in the said parish and county, within a mile and an half of Clowden, consisting of about 200 acres, whereof 160 are arable, and 19 moss, where there is an inexhaustible quantity of shell marl.

These lands are all sufficiently inclosed and subdivided with good stone walls. The present rent is only 50 l. but when the current lease expires, four years hence, a considerable rise will be got.

The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

III. The lands and estate of GELSTON, lying in the parishes of Kelton and Buittle, and county aforesaid, comprehending the farms of Boreland and Gelston, with the mill and mill-lands; and Craigley in the parish of Kelton, and Cuil in the parish of Buittle, containing about 1360 acres, all of an exceeding rich quality, well inclosed and subdivided, with stone walls, and full grown feneible hedges.

On this estate, there is a good Mansion-house and offices, with a garden and orchard, and some thriving plantations; and an inexhaustible quantity of shell marle for improving the same, and for sale to the neighbouring heritors.

The estate is let to good tenants, at about 600 l. Sterling, of yearly rent; the whole holds of the Crown, and the lands of Boreland afford a freehold-qualification on the old extent. The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them in the parish of Buittle, and to a current tack of the teinds in the parish of Kelton.

The situation of Gelston is very convenient and inviting, being within three miles of the sea-port of Auchcairn, on the Solway frith, and two miles of the great military road leading from Carlyle to Portpatrick, to both of which there are good roads.

IV. These parts of the Barony of GLASNOCK, lying in the parish of Peningham and county of Wigton, comprehending the farms of Over and Nether Glasnocks, Killeal, Kirkchrist, and Killymore, with a common fishing in the river Bladnoch, and the superiority of the lands of Drummory and Carsbuie, lying in the parish of Kirkcowan, and county of Wigtown.

These are good grazing lands, both for black cattle and sheep. The present rent, including the feu-duties in Kirkcowan parish is only 114 l. 12 s. 9 d. 6-12ths, but the tenants paid large grassums in 1766, when their leases commenced; so in 1787, when they expire, a great rise may be depended on, large offers being already made. The teinds are valued, and the tenants pay all the public burdens, stipend excepted.

V. The farm of CULSCADDEN, in the parish of Sorbie and county of Wigtown, also part of the said Barony of Glasnock, let at 160 l. per annum, consisting of about 290 acres, all good arable land, except about 15 acres, lying on the Bay of Wigtown, and having a safe port for exporting the produce of the lands.

This farm is all inclosed and subdivided, has within it an inexhaustible quantity of shell marl, and sea shells; and the kelp on the shore yields from ten to twelve guineas every third year

The teinds are valued.

The title-deeds, conditions of sale, tacks, rentals, plans, and measurements of the several estates before mentioned, will be seen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and for further information apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

John Linton in Gateside, near Dumfries, will shew the estate of Clowden, Mr Heron, jun. of Ingleston, the estate of Gelston, and Mr Cockburn at Cree-bridge, the lands in Wigton-shire.

Dr JAMES'S FEVER POWDER.

IF the reputation of this Medicine could be increased, it would have received some addition from the two cases lately published, communicated by such respectable authorities as Sir WILLIAM LEE, Bart. and the Right Honourable Colonel OWEN WYNNE; where in one instance a Limb, which had been condemned to Amputation, has been preserved, and in the other a life restored, which was given over as lost.

But those who would avail themselves of that Efficacy which the Genuine Powder is known to produce, are recommended to be careful in guarding against every species of imposition. In order to deceive the world, every secret artifice has been practised by designing persons, against one of whom, a Druggist in Throgmorton Street, a verdict has been lately obtained, with Three Hundred Pounds Damages, for counterfeiting this Powder, with Mr Newberry's name and signature.—Others again have attempted to delude the Public more openly, by asserting, that they have been employed to assist the late Dr James in his preparation, or by other pretences equally false and futile. The Public are in possession of the fullest testimony upon this subject, that of the solemn deposition of the Doctor himself, in an affidavit which he left in the hands of his Executors, and which was published by them, as a satisfaction to the world, soon after his decease. In this he declared, that he never admitted any person to be present at the process of making his Fever Powder, but his son, Robert Harcourt, James and M. Newbery; and as they have never discovered the art and secret of it, no other persons can know the real preparation.—An alteration in a Medicine of so delicate and powerful a nature, may prove of fatal consequence; and mankind will not suffer themselves to become the dupes, perhaps the victims, to daring and ignorant pretenders.

The Genuine Powder, as improved and perfected by the Doctor, in a long and extensive practice, is sold only by FRANCIS NEWBERY, at No. 45. the East End of St. Paul's Church Yard, nearest Cheapside, on the Coach Way, five doors from the Trunk-Maker's, towards St. Paul's School; and at Dr James's late house in Bruton Street; the proprietors being convinced, that the best method of preventing imposition is to confine the sale of it to their own houses in London; and in Scotland, only by Messr. Husband, Elder, and Company, at Edinburgh. In the country it is appointed to be sold by those shop-keepers only who deal with Mr Newbery, and who have such appointment under his hand and seal, which all purchasers are desired to inspect. They will also observe, that on each packet or bottle of the Genuine Powder there is a label, with the following words:—"*Dr James's Powder, prepared by R. James, and sold by F. Newbery;*" Mr Newbery's name written with his own hand.

Where also may be had,

Dr JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS,

For Rheumatisms, Bilious Disorders, Indigestions, and those complaints of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from free living.

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